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matter.

Liquor Legislation in Great Britain.

Lord Leverhulme, one of the greatest of British manufacturers, returning to his own country after two months spent in the study of American industrial conditions, declared himself unreservedly in favor of the adoption of prohibition in Great Britain. He picturesquely supported his view with the declaration that under such a rule his country would save enough in five years to discharge its entire indebtedness to the United States.

At this moment prohibition has not attained the dignity of an immediate issue in Britain. Despite the prominence given to the American dry missionary, whom they have termed "Pussyfoot," the British are not confronted with any perceptible propaganda for the total extirpation of alcohol as a beverage.

With the liquor trade operating under restrictions vastly more drastic than any applied in the United States, prior to actual prohibition, the reformers in England urge only further regulation, not prohibition of the trade.

The efforts of the United Kingdom Alliance, which nearly corresponds to our Anti-Saloon League, are centered upon securing what they term the right of local veto, corresponding to our local option. A specific test of the strength of this issue is to be made in a general election in Scotland in February. The reformers are not sanguine of success, and, indeed, Scotland hardly commends itself to the lay mind as a promising field for radical reform in the liquor law.

The Lloyd George government is virtually committed to the policy of public purchase and management of the liquor trade in the British Isles—although the premier himself leaves aside a loophole of escape if later conditions should make abandonment of that program politically expedient. Such a measure, however, will doubtless be presented to Parliament with a fair prospect of enactment although bitterly fought by most of the advanced temperance organizations. It is accepted cheerfully by the distillers and brewers, who find nothing distasteful in the prospect of exchanging their property—always in danger from the prohibition assaults—for the bonds of the British government.

Americans who still remember the experience of South Carolina with its State dispensaries, will watch with lively interest the operation of a law which makes the British government the manager of every wayside pub or corner tap-room.

Even before Lord Leverhulme expressed his opinion as to the economic effect of prohibition in Great Britain, other large manufacturers were expressing the opinion that a wet England would be outclassed in industrial production by a dry United States. That is an issue which it will take time to determine. If, however, the regime of prohibition in the United States should result in half the stimulation to production that its promoters have promised, the effect will be to force similar legislation upon such a competitor as England. Competitive prices and trade balances will speak louder to the British public than "Pussyfoot" possibly can.

Congress and Education.

Is Congress going to awaken to a condition in the United States that is fast approaching the stage where it will be called a national scandal?

The public school system is suffering grievously under a false policy of economy, and yet in the face of undisputed evidence that the District schools are sadly in need of funds, the House, by parliamentary tactics, has succeeded in pruning down deficiency estimates to the minimum. Where an opportunity was presented to give practical assistance to a crippled system, piecemeal methods have denied this relief.

The District schools are today without an adequate teaching personnel. Children are being denied the complete education which is their right and which it is the sacred duty of Washington to furnish. How long is this niggardly policy to continue?

William Allen Neilson, president of Smith College, sounds the warning in the statement that, "we are facing the possibility of annihilation—I use the word deliberately—of a profession."

President John Grier Hibben of Princeton says that the average salary of all school teachers in the United States is estimated to be less than \$600, and that in 1915 the average salary of school teachers in twelve States was less than \$400.

Dr. Virgil Prettyman, for twenty-five years head master of the Horace Mann School of Columbia University, has resigned to enter a business career. He says: "I do not believe that America will realize the desperate situation of the schools in time to prevent the wrecking of the educational system. I am not sure that America believes in education. Anything this country believes in, it is willing to buy. It has not yet shown any willingness to pay the price for good education."

United States Commissioner of Education Claxton says it is enough to bring the blush of shame to every cheek when the meager amount allowed for education in America is considered.

Secretary of the Interior Lane announced that 145,000 teachers resigned in the United States last year.

These men are not alarmists. On the contrary, they are men of broad vision, intensely American, and speak upon this subject with the knowledge of experience.

In the face of this array of opinion, and it can be supplemented by convincing facts and figures, the archaic aspect of education appears to thrive in Congress. The present is an opportune moment to start moving in the right direction. Give the District schools what they need and prove to the country that the Sixty-sixth Congress is awake to one of its crying needs—a liberal policy on education.

Uniform Terms and Expanding Business.

Nine of the largest trade organizations of the country, co-operating with the National Trade Council, have agreed, so far as their members are concerned, to standardize the shipping terms used in export trade, the same rules to control manufacturers and shippers.

Necessity has been the mother of this invention. The folly of going on with the conflicting abbreviations of the past had begun to become apparent on the financial side. When the maker of goods in Wilkesbarre, the shipper in Philadelphia and the buyer in Montevideo have different understandings as to what symbolic terms used in mail or cable communications mean, it is a fair betting proposition that before the account is closed there is to be some friction, much loss, and no betterment of foreign trade.

To date, this is an entirely voluntary, co-operative arrangement between organizations with much influence. Sponsored as it is by the National Trade Council, it stands a good chance to get formal indorsement later of a kind that will give to the code agreed upon what virtually will be a legal status.

Clarity, uniformity, self-defining authority—these three, what virtues they are for the modern business man to possess!

Secretary Daniels knows who will be our next President, and takes pains to describe him. The trouble is most of the candidates think the description fits them perfectly.

It used to be the custom in Washington to clean the sidewalks after a winter storm, but it appears that a good many folks regard it as obsolete.

New York City

By O. O. McIntyre

New York, Jan. 30.—Some high domed professor with hoot-owl glasses is continually coming along with some invention that throws East Side factory girls out of employment. No sooner do these children of the tenements learn a trade than along comes some machine that can do the work in less time with a single operator.

For years hundreds of girls have been employed in the pharmaceutical trade, tying strings on various medicinal and drug bottles. It took them some time to become proficient, as the work is difficult and they were paid by the amount of work done.

Now it is announced that a machine has been invented to tie strings—not only tying them in a knot but securing them with a metal seal—and as a result scores of factory girls are to be thrown out of employment. It is estimated that in the pharmaceutical trade alone, more than 600,000,000 medicinal bottles are used annually.

One of the machines does the work of fifty girls and when the factory making them catches up with its orders hundreds of more girls will be trudging the factory districts scanning for the "Girl Wanted" signs.

But the factory girl, in her own parlance, "should worry." She seems always to go gayly from one job to another and by patronizing the Essex and Grand street shops, looks as well dressed as her counterpart on Fifth avenue.

It used to be that the yellow journals depicted the factory girl as a pallid little creature with spindly legs picking crumbs of bread out of a garbage pail. But that is old stuff.

The factory girl today makes sometimes as much as the chorus girl, and she works the whole year. She reads sippy stories and knows boudoir and drawing room patter just as well as her sister born in the purple. In fact, there is a record of factory girls in Brooklyn going to work in little town cars.

So, while the inventors are trying to drive them out of business with their new notions, the factory girls seem to be able to fit to new and better jobs, and the demand increases daily.

New York is a city of magnificent distances. The commuters are persons to whom time and space have no terrors, provided trains are running regularly.

There are those who sleep in Poughkeepsie or on the banks of the Delaware River who earn their money in New York and spend the rest of the twenty-four hours of every day of the week but Sunday going back and forth from home to office and from office to home.

They are habitués of the smoking car and morning and evening bridge game. And they truly think they are leading the only life worth living. They know that there were men living not so long ago who had vivid recollections of the time when most New York brokers, bankers, lawyers and business men in general could walk downtown and up town without the slightest exertion.

The period is not so remote when everybody who was anybody was sure to see everybody else who was anybody promading on the broad pavement on the west side of Broadway of a pleasant Sunday afternoon between Trinity Church and St. Paul's. That was the time when young men—so centralized was the town—were able to call on every girl they had danced with the night before and to make the rounds afoot.

A famous dining club at the original Delmonico was formed by the leading business men who could not find time to "go away" uptown to the homes north of Chambers street" on packet days.

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Uncle Ichabod—He Rubs His Chin

By EDMUND VANCE COOKE.

Said old Uncle Ichabod, rubbing his chin,
"I don't say all folks out of jail should be in,
Nor am I inclined to go rantin' about
That all fellers back of the bars should be out.
And yet if the judge should be shut in a cell
And the jail-bird should go on the bench for a spell,
Well, mebbe the world would git on just as well."

"Fer," said old Uncle Ichabod, scratching his jaw,
"The jail-bird would git some respect for the law,
Fer he'd see it's no sinnyure hold-in' a job
Pleasin' two sets of lawyers and also the mob,
And as fer the judge in the cooler, he'd find
That his indoor vacation would stick in his mind,
And he'd finger if Justice ain't sometimes too blind!"

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The Young Lady Across the Way

Copyright, 1920, by The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

"The young lady across the way says she has a new sub-machine gun. Mind is simply wonderful."

"They tell me you members of Congress have all kind of seed to give away. I have no garden, so won't need any seed. I see Mr. Gillett was the principal. The Speaker being one of the listeners. A Western Representative received a letter from one of his rural constituents in which he said:

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"SCHOOL DAYS"

By DWIG



The Way of a man with a maid

'Round the Town

Jaunting With Capt. J. Walter Mitchell.

The chap that talks of terrorism is crooked somewhere. I flow. In payin' what he may borrow, He never gits 'round ter NOW. S. R. S.

Perhaps the strongest argument yet presented to Congress for the retention of the statue of Abraham Lincoln in the District of Columbia, is the memorial adopted by the Associated Survivors of the Sixth Army Corps of the civil war. The statue referred to was recently removed from in front of the courthouse and placed in storage in a government warehouse. Dr. CHARLES V. PETTEY, 2616 New Hampshire avenue northwest, president of the Sixth Corps Association, drew up the petition which asks authority to place the statue on the battlefield of Fort Stevens, D. C., just off Brightwood avenue, where Lincoln exposed himself to the fire of the Confederates while viewing the progress of the fight. To the old Sixth Corps is given credit of saving Washington from the men in gray commanded by the intrepid Confederate general, Jubal Early. The works in the northern suburbs of Washington, the point of attack, was defended by a comparative handful of government clerks and convalescent soldiers, with a few volunteers, when the Southerners appeared. The statue was removed to this city by steamboat and reached here in the nick of time. These veterans quickly entered the fight and drove back the Confederates. It is believed the request to have the statue of their beloved chief tain erected on the battlefield would be honored by Congress. Dr. Pettey caused copies of the memorial to be sent to the President, Secretary of the House, Superintendent of the Capitol, Col. Ridley, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, and the Fine Arts Commission.

Composition of Congress. In the Republican cloak room of the House a group of Representatives were discussing the several sides of the late Speaker, TOM REED, of Maine. One related one of Reed's favorite yarns. The members of a large school were being examined by the trustees.

"Who makes the laws of our government?" a trustee asked. "Congress," came a chorus of replies.

"Of what is Congress composed?" Little Betty, with a look of confidence, raised her hand, and the teacher nodded affirmatively.

"It is composed of civilized, half-civilized and savages," she answered.

Old Patent Office Museum. One of the really good friends in Congress of the overworked, underpaid force of Patent Office employees is Representative EDWIN L. DAVIS, of Tennessee. Recently he said:

"The Patent Office has not only been self-supporting but it has paid \$8,000,000 into the Treasury."

The discussion of these matters recalled the old Patent Office Museum of thirty years ago in which were kept models of inventions from the time of the formation of this republic. I remember as a boy my interest in some of the queer models that were exhibited in large glass cases. One was the first flying machine. It was originated about 1825 and comprised a pair of large wings and a gigantic bird's tail to be worn by the flier. The affair was constructed on the principle of the wing movement of a bird. It was recorded that the inventor failing to find anyone willing to demonstrate his flying machine, donned the wings and tail himself and leaped into space from a cliff. The wings failed to work, and the man shot downward with great velocity, being crushed to death.

Fred Walker's Pertinent Inquiry. FRED S. WALKER, the "Random Comment" man of the Trades Unionist, asks: "Why do Irish patriots come to the District of Columbia to talk home rule? We ain't got it."

One on Speaker Gillett. At a recent dinner party, according to E. C. R. HUMPHRIES, a good story was related in which Speaker of the House FREDERICK H. GILLETT was the principal. The Speaker being one of the listeners. A Western Representative received a letter from one of his rural constituents in which he said:

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A LINE O' CHEER EACH DAY O' THE YEAR

By John Kendrick Bangs.

HOW FARES THE LEAF. How fares the leaf that you turned o'er? When the glad New Year first showed her face? Today what seems to be the score? No mortal hand can e'er erase?

"The withered? And your promise fair? Hath gone to glimmer with the days. And gone a hot bath fallen there? Through lapses into former ways?"

Ah, well—too bad. And yet Time's tree Holds leaves abundant to your hand. And of this world's sorrows, let me say, A fresher waits for your command.

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Such Is Life

As It Is Seen By O. B. JOYFUL

But the fact remains that discoveries that were discoveries were hooted as the frauds and impostors were scorned as heartily as the fakirs.

That seems to be as life runs. They used to tap themselves on the head and murmur, "another nut loose," when Galileo went by, when Columbus appeared, when Tom Edison came round.

When the first man intimated that stars were not wholly responsible for his human flesh fail to be was stoned.

French surgeons couldn't say enough harsh words about his brother, Ambrose Pare, because he began to tie arteries after amputations, instead of plunging the stump into boiling pitch. The denounced him for introducing the use of soothing dressings for wounds, displacing the former practice of pouring them full of boiling oil.

When William Harvey discovered the true cause and nature of the circulation of the blood, the medical men spoke of him as "that dangerous crazy man." Today everybody knows the blood is pumped into the arteries by the heart's action and flows back through veins.

In 1661, his discovered the microscope in 1661, but his associates declared that "the study of microscopic anatomy was averse to the true interests of medical practice."

When he was nearly 90 years later that physicians permitted the microscope to persuade them that the human body is a commonwealth of cells, that—

"The beauty and the beast, the rose and the reptile, the cabbage and the king, the microbe and the man, the fool and the philosopher, are of the same identical material, protoplasm."

Sam Johnson, colored, was before Simeon McManis, on a wife-beating charge. Also Sam's land was in a bandage.

"Did you strike her, Sam?" asked the judge.

"Jedge, yassah," admitted Sam.

"Jedge, Ah's a concrete wucker, and can't wuck when he's weathered 'lectric smoothin' iron on de table."

"Well, what did that have to do with this row this mornin'?" asked the judge.

"Somebody done turned de 'lectric current on dat iron befo' Ah felt it."

"Dismiss the case," decided the judge.

Patients in the insane asylum at Honolulu have struck for higher wages. They work sewing clothing and asylum linen. Maybe they are not as crazy as others thought they were!

The Rev. H. S. Fritsch, of Cleveland, Ohio, has decided the "ideal young man" must possess 179 virtues.

When Danny Duff went to Sunday school last Sunday teacher charged him with being the grandchild of David and all that. But first she thought she'd test the class.

"Can any of you little boys tell me who Ruth was?" she asked.

"I can," piped up Danny. "He was a Red Sox but now he's a Yankee."

Then the teacher gave him a splendid talk on David, feeling sure that nobody of that name had broken into the big leagues.

Naval Orders

Ensign Charles W. Woodall—Detached U. S. S. Albatross, to U. S. S. Albatross.

Lieut. Charles B. Smith—Detached U. S. S. Eagle 25 to Submarine Division 3.

Lieut. James P. Brown—Detached U. S. S. Bell, to U. S. S. Case as executive officer.

(Gunner Frank T. Bryant—Detached navy yard New York, N. Y., to U. S. S. Ohio.

Lieut. Junior Grade Charles R. Dunn—Detached U. S. S. York, to U. S. S. Bridgeport.

Lieut. George B. Evans—Detached U. S. S. 88, to command U. S. S. Bitter.

Lieut. Nelson N. Gates—Detached U. S. S. Mahan, to U. S. S. McKean.

Lieut. Richard W. Grapick—Detached U. S. S. Kib, to U. S. S. K-5.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Fred A. Hardesty—Detached U. S. S. Walworth, to U. S. S. Panther.

Lieut. Commander Mark L. Hersey—Detached command U. S. S. Smith Thompson.

Lieut. George E. Keeney—Detached U. S. S. Philadelphia, to connect with U. S. S. Mahan, to U. S. S. Bitter.

Lieut. Paul L. Meadows—Detached command U. S. S. Smith Thompson.

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